

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1853.

Texas and Her Newspapers.

History teaches how Senosire and Sennacherib, and the Pharaohs, Zereas, Cyrus, and Alexander, Caesar, Antony, and Hannibal, Ferdinand and Elizabeth, enlarged the boundaries of their own kingdoms by the subjugation of others. We read of conquest and of spoils, of razed cities, of captive trains and triumphal arches; then follows the treachery, oppression, and revolt of Satraps, with the extinction of dynasties by the sword, cord, or bowl; then succeeds the disintegration of an empire like the waste of some magnificent estate. This process of usurpation, conquest, annexation, is subsequently repeated until the people, exterminated by wrong, disappears from the scene. Centuries after, a new race wanders around massive and monumental palaces, temples, and tombs, surrounded by a fertile waste, and gain great repute by deciphering inscriptions like those on an Indian buffalo robe, and explaining that many jackdaws, in solemn procession, with a few cats and snakes at intervals, by way of punctuation, being interpreted according to the rule of the tri-literal inscriptions, explain how Nimrod founded the city in commemoration of an Abyssinian triumph, and how it perfectly corroborates scriptural history.

Gentlemen who obtain their ideas of government from reading HUME and GIBSON with an eye-glass, say such are the fruits of "annexation." Extension of territory brings weakness and diffusion of power. Then follows despotism, anarchy, depopulation; and they close the book upon the axiom as established. To those who commit the error of anticipating similar consequences from the acquisition of territory by the United States, we have only to say, "read the Texan newspapers." It will be there seen that the mere fact of annexation has brought no evil, but good to the whole human race. If, like the nations referred to, our country should ever make her strength the rule of its action, and take by violence the property of others, the results of annexation will be totally different. The pernicious motive will infuse itself into the political system, and dissolution must follow to us as it has done to others. That the fact of annexing new territory has brought no mischief, but an increase of strength, to the Union, requires no essay. The mere mention of Florida, Texas, and California will be sufficient. But it is the rapid progress and astonishing prosperity of Texas which attracts our attention, because that State relies on agricultural industry alone, and has none of the adventitious advantages which have made her gold-endowed sister a cynosure within the few years that she has shone under the auspices of American enterprise.

The newspapers of Texas are numerous, and edited with as much ability and propriety as elsewhere. Their advertising columns describe valuable sugar estates and cotton plantations. The mineral resources of the country seem to be remarkable. They consist not only of the precious metals of iron, gold, and silver, but of marbles of every variety, some of them peculiar—as uni-Colorado, variegated, "made porie," containing animal remains, with regularly disposed dots, or circles of white, about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, with perfectly described five-pointed stars in the centre—the body of the stone being black as jet. To the population of Texas all the comforts of civilization seem to be accessible; schools, churches, and other social improvements exist and are rapidly spreading; the wild law of self-protection, which with the Anglo-Saxon is always preliminary to a constitution, has been superseded by statutes and courts of justice, and from appearances every obligation—including those of the State itself—will be enforced. In a word, a region which was a few years since regarded as a wilderness and a refuge for wrong doers, is rapidly becoming in every sense of the word a valuable and worthy member of the American Union.

Amongst the evidences of physical improvement in Texas and the just appreciation of her interests, we note the determination to correct the principal natural disadvantage to which she is subject: the want of sufficient means of intercommunication. The rivers of Texas are of that interesting class to which the upper Ohio belong. Just at the time they are most needed they stop payment. The interior of Texas is therefore naturally valueless for agricultural purposes. It would cost a bale of cotton or a hoghead of sugar to get either to market from some sections of the State. Even now a planter often divides the proceeds of his crop in equitable proportions between the wagon, the steamboat, and the commission merchant. We believe it costs the United States fifty dollars a barrel to deliver flour a little beyond the frontier of Texas; and freights throughout the State are proportionate. To obviate this disadvantage, then, a system of roads has been organized which will bring immense sections of healthy and fertile lands into culture and promote the rapid settlement of the State. As a significant evidence of popular interest on this subject, we observe that all of the Congressional and gubernatorial candidates, without regard to party, agree upon the importance of such a system. They are, besides, particularly intent upon the prosecution of a route from El Paso to the Pacific. Messrs. GREELEY and CLARK, of New York, have visited the interior of Texas and are satisfied that the El Paso "route" has "overwhelming advantages over every other," and General Rusk is understood to be exploring personally and practically the same region with the purpose of again urging upon Congress some action upon the subject.

We find some corrections of erroneous opinions in regard to the value of the interior. We infer from the *Nueces Valley*, a newspaper published within that litigated region, that there is much valuable land where we had supposed, from the geographers and politicians, there was a desert.

We note a few evidences, however, that the

disposition to hold by a "Texas title" is not entirely eradicated. The *Colorado Tribune* takes the following view of the merits of the Mesilla question, obviously postponing the grave question of the intent and execution of the treaty, to the "luscious grapes" of the valley, and, like "a jolly good fellow," inclining to look rather at the liquor than lines of latitude:

"AN EXTENSIVE VINEYARD.—The Mesilla valley is celebrated for its fine, luscious grapes, said to be equal to the best Madeira. It is believed that an industrious population there could produce an immense quantity of the best wine, and raise enough to supply the United States. It is but a poor argument, then, to say such a country is not worth contending for, having even other considerations aside."

Another print, advertising to the state of the canvass, announces the fact that there are "more Whigs in the field!" with as much excitement as would have accompanied a few years since an eruption of the Camanches. With these few exceptions, however, the newspapers of Texas present a moral map of that prosperous country far better worth the study of an American statesman than all the authorities which we might collect from the footnotes of all the historians. Upon this subject we commend to our statesmen the newspapers of the regions annexed, adding the advice of Mr. HENRY to Mr. WORMLY, [a book worm]: "Read men and things, not books," if you wish to determine the proper policy for the American people.

Fast Travelling from New Mexico.

Captain SKILLMAN, United States mail contractor upon the route from Santa Fe to El Paso, and well-known as one of the gallant followers of Colonel DONIPHAN in the Mexican war, arrived in Washington on last Tuesday, the 26th instant, from El Paso, which he left on the 27th of June. He was detained six days and a half on the way, making his actual travelling time twenty-two days and a half.

Captain SKILLMAN is an old mountaineer, and has explored many of the regions west of the Rio Grande. He is an intelligent man, and speaks very favorably of the El Paso route for a railroad to the Pacific. He says that the mineral and other resources of New Mexico and its delightful climate are not yet appreciated; but when they are that Territory must soon become a great State. He speaks of the Mesilla country as very fine. He represents the Mexican troops, except about one hundred that were with General TRIAS at Mesilla, nearly all of which have been withdrawn, as a ragged, miserable set. The silver mines of the Organ Mountains, which extend from above El Paso to the region of Don Ana, and which are about fourteen miles east of the Rio Grande, are worked with great profit, and are exceedingly rich. The slumbering fires of insurrection in Chihuahua begin to show indications of an eruption.

WATER CURE ALMANAC.—We have received a copy of this Almanac for 1854, from the publishers, Messrs. Powells and Wells, New York. In addition to the ordinary tables of an almanac, it contains a number of descriptions and illustrations of the hydropathic treatment.

THE PICTORIAL PAPERS for the week have been received by BUCKINGHAM, under the National Hotel.

DEATH OF MRS. FORTY.—Clara, widow of the late Hon. John Forsyth, (Secretary of State under President Van Buren, for many years member of Congress—Senate and House of Representatives—and one of the most distinguished statesmen of Georgia,) died at her residence, Columbus, Georgia, on the 17th instant, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. This lady was a daughter of the late Hon. Josiah Meigs, of New Haven, Connecticut.

MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS.—A young girl, seventeen years of age, named Berthe Sweeten, and nicknamed Eliza Love, of fallen character, but said to be a very handsome, was killed, as is suspected, by a man named A. M. Ballow, her paramour.

The Alexandria *Age* announces that it is shortly to be transferred to one of the most talented and accomplished sons of the Old Dominion, who is a lawyer of high standing, and considered one of the best writers in the State, and moreover a distinguished exponent of the Democratic party.

DEATH BY POISON.—A negro woman in Richmond administered arsenic to three of her children, and tasted it herself, supposing it to be arrow-root. Two of the children died in consequence.

Governor PAYNE, of VERMONT.—The Galveston (Texas) *Voice* of the 16th instant says: "At last Governor Payne was lying dangerously sick at Waco. He was gradually sinking under the prostrating disease with which he was attacked, and Colonel Clark was remaining with and watching over him."

A report is current that Governor Payne died at Waco on the 6th instant.

ALEXANDRIA ITEMS.—Drs. Isaac Winston and D. Brooke Powell have been elected, by the City Councils, physicians to the poor of this corporation; and James Campbell, superintendent of the gas works, the former superintendent of the gas works, whose resignation has already been announced, is engaged in the erection of a foundry and machine-shop on Wilkes street, which establishment will be in operation in a short time.

H. Noble, recently committed to jail on a charge of stealing a gold watch, made his escape on Tuesday night last, by picking a hole in the wall of the jail with a spike-nail and cane-knife, and then climbing over the outer wall by means of sheets tied together.—*Gazette* of yesterday.

MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Hon. Solon Borland, Minister to Central America, left town yesterday for Mobile, on his way to Pensacola, where he will embark for San Juan del Norte on board the frigate *Columbia*. We regret to say that during his sojourn here he has been suffering from a return of the fever which attacked him in Arkansas before he left home. He was confined to his bed two or three days, but is now sufficiently recovered to continue his journey by easy stages. When he left here he had not yet received his instructions from Washington, but was daily expecting his secretary, who had been in charge.

MONEY MISSING.—The Martinsburg (Va.) *Gazette* of the 27th instant says that two weeks ago "some five or six letters directed to Baltimore were put in the post office. We regret to say that during his sojourn here he has been suffering from a return of the fever which attacked him in Arkansas before he left home. He was confined to his bed two or three days, but is now sufficiently recovered to continue his journey by easy stages. When he left here he had not yet received his instructions from Washington, but was daily expecting his secretary, who had been in charge."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1853.

If brevity is the soul of wit, my letter of to-night must be a capital one. Of news, there is none; and your space is too valuable to be occupied by useless lumber.

The steamer *Princeton* is doing slightly better. On the trip from Portsmouth to Portland the other day, she made about eight knots an hour; and it is thought she will improve upon that on further trial. She will, therefore, remain Commodore Shubrick's flag-ship. Engineer Martin deserves much credit for the ingenuity and skill he has displayed in modifying the palpable defects in the construction and arrangement of the vessel's boilers and machinery.

Mr. Copeland, of New York, whose appointment as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy was prematurely announced some weeks ago, has declined, as I anticipated he would. Mr. C., I believe, makes no concealment of the circumstances under which he declined the honorable post tendered him. He is, beyond doubt, one of the best practical engineers in the country. At the time the appointment was tendered him, he had on hand various private engagements which he cannot possibly dispose of for some time to come. If he had accepted the post, he would have been compelled to make it conditional that he should take time and opportunity to carry along his private engagements until he could abandon them with honor; and however much the Secretary of the Navy might have been disposed to make an arrangement that would accommodate Mr. Copeland, and in the end secure his valuable services for the Department, Mr. Dobbin's punctilious regard for the dictates of official duty would have rendered such arrangement impossible—it being an imperative principle, in the conduct of the Executive Departments, that appointments in the public service should be accepted without conditions, and especially without conditions that would tend to draw the appointee away from his public duties for a single day. It will be found exceedingly difficult to secure the services of such a man as Mr. Copeland.

There is a statement afloat to-night charging defalcation upon a former clerk in the State Department. The amount involved is stated at \$10,000. I am inclined to believe the affair is susceptible of explanation, and prefer not to give name and particulars, therefore, until I have opportunity for further investigation into the circumstances of the case. It is far easier to rob a man, unjustly, of his fair fame by careless publications, than to restore it to its original purity by a thousand anodes.

Daniel E. Sickles, of New York city, is talked of as Secretary of Legation to England. Mr. Buchanan is said to desire his services. I doubt whether he would accept it if tendered; but there is no telling what cup-thirst for office may not lead a man to swallow. Old Buch would save himself trouble by retaining T. Bigelow Lawrence as his secretary.

General Armstrong, of the Union, who has been dangerously ill, is somewhat easier this evening, and hopes of his recovery are reviving.

ZEKE.

DEATH OF MAJOR SEARLE.—Major Frederick Searle, of the United States Army, died on the 19th instant, at the Blue Sulphur Springs, in Monroe county, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The immediate cause of death was a shot wound in the lower region of spine, injuring the healthy action of the evacuating organs, which he received in the Florida war. His frame was so emaciated that his body collapsed instantly on the suspension of life, leaving but a few pounds of flesh and bones where was once a vigorous man. His corpse is to be taken to New Orleans.

The above obituary, which we find in one of our exchanges, informs us of the decease of a most worthy man and accomplished officer. Major Searle was a universal favorite. All who knew him admired him. High-minded, intelligent, chivalrous, and amiable, his society and conversation were the delight of his friends and acquaintances. When we saw him for the first time, a few years since, at a public and fashionable watering place, he was confined to a chair upon rollers, from the effects of the wound which he received in the Florida war, and we could not but be struck with the dexterous manner and cheerful air with which he moved himself about in this ingeniously contrived vehicle. It was his only means of locomotion, and served the purpose astonishingly. He was of a remarkably cheerful temperament, and was the life of all around him. In the Florida war he behaved with great gallantry, and the wound by which he was so badly disabled for life was received under circumstances that stamped his case with peculiar interest.

[*Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer*, July 27.

THE WINNEGAGES.—The following appears in the *St. Paul Democrat*:

"A considerable portion of the tribe have, for some time past, been encamped on the west side of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Rum river. Governor Gorman paid them a visit there last week, and held a council with them in relation to their tribal matters. He then informed them that he had been authorized by the Government to receive from them a proposition in regard to an exchange of country, in order to afford them a home with which they would have no excuse for dissatisfaction. The chiefs, after consultation among themselves, asked for a tract of land in the neighborhood of Clear Lake, near the southern boundary of the Territory, but were told by the Governor that the proposition could not be entertained. They then made two propositions for a tract on the Minnesota river, and another for a country on the head of Crow river, which latter will be most likely to succeed."

MINT REGULATIONS.—Mr. J. Ross Snowden, the Director of the Mint, has issued a circular, giving "notice that, from and after the 15th day of August next, payments for silver purchased for the mint at Philadelphia, and at the Branch Mint, New Orleans, will be made three-fourths in silver coin of new emission and one-fourth in gold. In accordance with existing arrangements, the whole price will be advanced in the first instance in gold, and as the new coin is ready for issue it will be paid out, in the proportion specified, in exchange for gold returned by the parties selling silver, and in the order of their priority of sales."

"At the New Orleans Branch Mint an option is reserved to substitute, partially or entirely, drafts on the assistant treasurer at New York, for the gold otherwise payable for silver purchased. The present prices of silver, which will be continued until further notice, are as follows: For dollars of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Spain, for France and the three cents of the United States, other than the silver coin, at \$1 21 an ounce, gross.

"For thalers of Sweden and of the Northern States of Germany, \$1 01 an ounce.

"For silver in bars, for mixed coins, and for other silver coins not herein specified, \$1 21 for each ounce at standard fineness, (nine-tenths), as determined on assay at the mint."

[*Philadelphia Ledger* of yesterday.

SALE OF OIL.—We understand that 1,700 barrels of whale oil changed hands on Friday at 52 1/2 cents per gallon.—*New Bedford Standard*.

A MAN IN MAINE applied for two gallons of rum for "mechanical purposes." "For what mechanical purposes?" inquired the agent. "For raising a barn," was the reply.

THE HEBREWS AND THEIR LITERATURE.

[FOR THE REPUBLIC.]

By the English newspapers it appears that one of the rich Rothschilds has offered one thousand francs (just two hundred dollars) to write a history of the Hebrew people. Only think what a grand compensation this must be when we know that the bookkeepers of Paris have given to that most able statesman and learned historian, M. Thiers, five hundred thousand francs, or one hundred thousand dollars, to write the history of only one Frenchman, but who certainly was a very great man. Only for writing his history and the contemporary circumstances with which he was connected they pay half a million.

We imagine that Mr. Rothschild must just have been reading the travels of M. Barrow, who was employed by the tractarians to carry bibles into Spain, and who writes in his wonderful book, patronized in London by the society for turning Jews into Christians, that the Jews are in manners, habits, social life, and acquisitions like gipsies, or those travelling, houseless cheats and robbers of that name.

I have thought how much it might be regretted that Barrow had not lived in the time of the *lancier*, as he might have reasoned with the divine spirit to have made choice of gipsies in the place of Abraham and the faithful to disseminate the holy laws and the divine will. It is probable Mr. Barrow must have thought somewhat of it while he was carrying bibles, written solely by those very Jews, and in the Hebrew language, and not by those robbing gipsies who seemed the only mortals with whom he could compare the authors of the Holy Scriptures.

But let us go back to our rich Mr. Rothschild, and see how well informed he must have been on the subject about which he was going to give his grand notice. Had he first consulted the learned and grand Rabbi Audler he perhaps could have enlightened him regarding a few of the following facts:

That there was such a work as that of the most learned *Bartoloci*, in six large folio volumes, printed under the inspection of the Roman Government on the finest vellum paper, in 1690—Hebrew and Latin—a work occupying the attention of thirteen years of great labor. This contains simply the titles and descriptions of the works of Hebrew authors, in the form of a dictionary. I know only one copy of the great work in private library in the United States; it was had from the sale of the catalogue of the valuable library of Lord Oxford, and procured by the learned Rev. Dr. Schroeder, late rector of St. Paul's, New York.

Perhaps this rich banker did not know of the other work, in four volumes quarto, by the most learned *Moses*, often it is seen that such a Hebrew—a work occupying him twenty years of close study. This work contains an account of three thousand authors and their writings, which were known up to that period printed, as well as those in manuscript unpublished, as found in the Vatican at Rome.

Perhaps they are alike ignorant of another work well known to the learned of the last century, "The History," by the great *Banany*; he was obliged to leave France, his native country, in order to print this history with true impartiality and take up his abode in Amsterdam, where, with the assistance of many of the most learned Hebrews then in Europe, he published, after a labor of more than twenty years, that valuable compilation. It was translated into English by Bishop Taylor, of London, in 1704, of which I know only two copies in the United States, exclusive of the one in the Congress Library; the one now owned by Dr. Schroeder of New York, and the one by Mr. Salomon, at present sojourning in this city.

It was from this work almost verbatim that the editors of the *Green Universal History*, in sixty-six volumes octavo, made up their thirteenth volume, containing the History of the Jews since their Dispersion. This Universal History, the most valuable and scarce work of the day, was published in 1756 to 1770. There are not three copies in all the public or private libraries of New York or Philadelphia, and none that have ever found in a bookstore in the United States. I allude to the modern part, in forty-four thick volumes.

By looking closely into Milman's History, in third volume, small 12mo., and comparing it with the thirteenth volume of Modern Universal History of the edition of 1764, London, the plagiarism will be seen complete, except his last forty or fifty pages, containing a most meagre account of Hebrew history and of their distinguished astronomers, physicians, philologists, and politicians and philosophers, to the time of publication.

It may not be generally known that the professors of the ancient Hebrew faith are in France, Holland, and parts of Germany and Prussia, more generally patronized and promoted than in any other part of the United States. In England, we see, to be a Jew is thought to be incapable of being a legislator or judicial character. In America, the two deputies that were in our National Legislature became apostates before election. Although at the present moment we must admit that a gentleman of the highest intelligence and a profound jurist has succeeded Mr. Soule, who was a Jew.

In France, since the first government of Napoleon in 1800, Jews have been selected for mayors, judges, royal advocates of the courts, ministers of State, &c., &c. Also in Holland, where the Protestant government and king has placed in the courts of justice, particularly in Amsterdam, the full proportion of Hebrews, when compared to the number of Christians. Often it is seen that such persons in those courts select a Hebrew judge, because he expounds according to the *Hocher Mishpat*, or oral law from the Talmud, considered by honest litigants as infallible as the late *Napoleon Code*, the favored law for nearly half a century of western continental Europe.

It may be proper to notice another remarkable fact adverted to by that mammoth of learning and law, Lord Brougham, in his speeches on the admission of Jews into Parliament. It was that their capacity and moral qualifications were found so transcendent in a large portion of Germany—say Prussia—that in the capital of that kingdom, Berlin, out of nearly seven hundred professors and chairs of learning in the universities and learned corporations, nearly sixty were found filled by selections from subjects born of the Hebrew people. Where is there a nation in modern times so noted for general education and learning as the Prussians—their constitution prohibiting any but men of the best education from occupying posts under the government? All are eligible, according to capacity, from a constable to a prime minister.

In that kingdom every child (not an idiot) is obliged to become a scholar, under the penalty of a fine on the parent. The cost of tuition is nominal, and the State pays the rest. We are told that *Maccenas Rothschild*, but we will close with those matters in which his ambition has no aspiration. Let him continue his attention, if he will, to turning his pennies by procuring loans to be filled for the absolute monarchs of Europe, in order more effectually to subvert the liberties of their subjects, and in degradation to the religion of their fathers, and to the best education from occupying posts under the government? All are eligible, according to capacity, from a constable to a prime minister.

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A HEBREW.

General Arista Setting Himself Right.

General Arista, late President of Mexico, now in the city of London, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *New York Herald*, denouncing a forgery recently perpetrated in his name at Havana:

LONDON, July 13, 1853.

To the Editor of the *New York Herald*. Sir: An official note, purporting to be written by me, in answer to one from General Tormel, the Mexican Minister of War, forged for a similar purpose, and containing sentiments at utter variance with my own, and totally unworthy of a Mexican general, has been reprinted in your widely circulated journal, as well as in other papers of the United States. I trust, therefore, you will have the kindness to insert the present communication in the *Herald*.

The moment the surreptitious document came under my notice here, I publicly denounced it as a forgery, and forged for the sole purpose of covering up with infamy my name in Mexico. To place this fabrication in a clear light will be enough to compare it with the real answer which I returned to the minister's note. Copies of the one and the other are enclosed, which I beg you will publish with this.

In have been told that the surreptitious answer, supposed to contain my political views, has been favorably received in the United States; but it is not to be credited for a moment that distinguished and patriotic citizens of a free and independent country would ever respect a Mexican whom they believed to be in his heart an annexionist, or, more properly, a traitor. With how much contempt would they look on one who, besides being a Mexican, had been raised by the free votes of his fellow-citizens to the supreme magistracy of his country, should he shamelessly proclaim the extinction of his nationality!

After a life spent in my country's service, and in upholding its independence as a nation, it is hard that, through the wiles of unscrupulous enemies, I should still be called on to declare that I am an annexionist; that I am no traitor to Mexico; that in its defence, and to secure its liberties and nationality, I will ever be ready to fight, and would willingly shed my last drop of blood, ere I would consent that our race should disappear, that our country should succumb to the domination of any foreign power under the sun.

It is incredible that high-minded men and true republicans of the United States, who at the same time know unequivocally the opinions of the Mexicans, can desire annexation, and attempt to bring it about by force of arms. They would be, before the whole world, their claim to the title of freemen; they would soil the pages of their annals with a foul blot, and they would have to extinguish our race, seeing they would not find a single Mexican worthy of the name who would acquiesce in their project. There is no one in my country who prefers infamy to the happiness to which we aspire, and which Mexico would attain were she in the enjoyment of internal tranquility and of progress, under a liberal and energetic government. This would give an impulse to her source of riches, which so much abound, and then, far from being unworthy of the place which, as a nation, we occupy in the world, we should have no cause to envy the prosperity enjoyed by the American Union.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

MARCO ARISTA.

The official letter of Tormel, by direction of Santa Anna, ordering General Arista out of the country, is as follows:

[TRANSLATION.]

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The first attention of the supreme government being to preserve, at all risks, tranquility and public order, especially now that, in very critical circumstances, the nation has entrusted it with its high destinies:

In his excellency the President, making use of the powers he has been pleased to confer upon him, has determined that your excellency shall proceed immediately, with the escort granted you, to embark for Europe in the English packet, which is to sail from Vera Cruz in a few days, with the understanding that your excellency cannot return without an order from the supreme government; and that while you remain in Europe you will continue enjoying your rank in the army and the corresponding pay.

I accept, your excellency, the assurances of my consideration.

God and Liberty! Mexico, April 27, 1853.

(Signed) TORNEL.

His excellency Don Mariano Arista, the General of Division.

And this is the authentic reply:

[TRANSLATION.]

VERA CRUZ, May 5, 1853.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Colonel Andrade delivered to me at nine in the morning of the 30th day of April last, at my estate de Nancan Amilpa, the note of your excellency of the 27th idem, and at one in the afternoon I was already on the road for this post, as required of me. I have just arrived, and shall embark at once, in order to leave the republic this same day. I do not conceive wherein or wherefore my continuance in the country can be an obstacle to the preservation of tranquility and public order, when of my will I have left the first magistracy, renouncing it before the august chambers, in order not to see myself in the position of being wanted to the constitution. An arbitrary act is exercised towards me. Without any crime, a criminal punishment is imposed upon me, unknown in our laws, with the sole object of tranquilizing those who now govern in consequence of a revolution which is not yet understood, owing to its strange results. I ought to protest, and protest solemnly, for such an act of tyranny, and I will demand as a Mexican citizen, as I am, due reparation for the damages and injuries which may accrue to me.

God and Liberty!

(Signed) MARIANO ARISTA.

Most Excellent Señor Minister of War and Marine, Mexico.

And here is the forgery of which the ex-President so indignantly and so justly complains:

VERA CRUZ, May 5, 1853.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Colonel Don Miguel Andrade delivered to me at 9 a. m. on the 30th ult., on my estate de Nancan Amilpa, your excellency's note of the 27th of April, and at 1 p. m. I was en route to this post, as was required of me. I have just arrived, and will immediately leave the republic to-day.

I cannot conceive how or why there can be any obstacle to preserve tranquility and public order by my presence in the country, if it be not that it is made out a crime that I should have maintained some friendly relations, in particular with Carvajal and other Federalists, North Americans, established in the neighborhood of the northern frontier, as such indications to me the expression made by your excellency in the note to which I reply, saying that while I remain in Europe I shall enjoy my pay and rank. I should remark that notwithstanding my federal ideas, and the sympathies that I have for the North American institutions, I have committed not the slightest act that should cause the punishment of exile to be applied to me. I desire the happiness of my country, and to attain it I use no road but through federal institutions, and, if I be desired, maintaining to the United States, which Mexico will meet an inexhaustible fountain of riches and prosperity, notwithstanding she may lose that grand stigma, that squaring of the circle, called by Santa Anna nationality. The day will arrive when this will happen. In the meantime I must protest, and I protest solemnly against the act of tyranny which falls upon me, and at the proper time will demand reparation due for the injuries inflicted on me.

God, &c.

(Signed) MARIANO ARISTA.

QUADRUPLES OF AUSTRALIA.—A late account says of the fifty-three species of the four-legged animals known to exist in Australia, not one is to be found anywhere else; they are all residents of New Holland exclusively, or of the adjacent islands. On the other hand, the voraciousness of the Old World quadrupeds are not to be met with otherwise than as colonists in Australia.

A HEBREW.

Speed of the Ocean Steamers.

To the Editors of the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*:

As a great deal has been said in regard to the short eastern passage of the Arabia, I have thought that a statement of facts would be interesting, (at least to those who have wagers,) and I am one that thinks in all races against time there should be at least a starting point. The Arabia had none, but started full speed at 12.35 p. m. Now, what they mean by full speed I do not know, but I do know at what time she passed the Battery. The Arabia left her wharf the day previous to sailing, and let go her anchor some distance below. At 12 o'clock m. she was under weigh, and sailed up the river abreast her dock, and then turned her head down the river, (with a strong ebb tide,) and at 12.17 passed the Battery. Now, take that for the starting point, and the Arctic is ahead of the Arabia 30 minutes; but take their own statement, and still the Arctic is ahead. According to their statement, as published in the *Liverpool Courier*, the Arabia sailed June 15 at 12.35 p. m.; passed the Rock Light June 25 at 10.34 a. m.; Apparent time, 9 days 21 hours 59 minutes; deduct difference time, 4 hours 56 minutes, leaves 9 days 17 hours 3 minutes. The Arctic sailed February 7 at 12 m.; passed the Battery 12.15; arrived at Rock Light February 17 at 10.12 a. m.; Apparent time, 9 days 21 hours 57 minutes; deduct difference of time, 4 hours 56 minutes, making 9 days 17 hours 1 minute.

The Arabia passed the Battery at 12.17 instead of 12.35; making a difference in favor of the Arctic of 20 minutes.

By publishing the above you will confer a great favor on yours, very respectfully,

JAMES C. LUCK.

Commander steamship Arctic.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—Two Young Ladies DROWNED.

Last evening about sundown two young women, Lodiska Miller, aged twenty years, and her sister, aged fourteen, daughters of Mr. Cornelius Miller, who resides on the west side of the river, about two miles below the village, having crossed the river in a small boat, were returning, and when within three rods of the shore the eldest fell into the river, and in endeavoring to rescue her the other also fell overboard, and before help could reach them they were drowned.

It appears that the young ladies had been in the habit of crossing the river in the boat. They had crossed this time to see